THE TWELFTH SECTION OF THE PLATFORM.

The position of the National Know Nothin Party is defined in the 12th section of its Platform, as follows:

"XII. The American party, having arise upon the ruins and in spite of the opposi tion of the Whig and Democratic parties, can not be held in any manner responsible for the that the systematic agitation of the Slaver question by those parties having elevated sec and hostility into a positive element of politica now r, and brought our institutions into peri thes therefore become the imperative duty the American party to interpose, for the pu pose of giving peace to the country and perpendity to the Union; and as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so ex treme as those which separate the disputan and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deeme it the best guarantee of common justice and future peace to abide by and maintain the ex isting laws upon the subject of Slavery, as inal and conclusive settlement of that subject

in spirit and in substance.

"And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions, upon a subject so important a distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereb eclared, as the sense of this National Cour I that Congress possesses no power unde the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or maexist, or to exclude any State from admissi to the Union because its Constitution does does not recognise the institution of Slavery a part of its social system; and expressly preto mitting any expressions of opinion upon the pow er of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery i any Territory. It is the sense of this Nation Council, that Congress ought not to legislat upon the subject of Slavery within the Territor ries of the United States, and that any interfer ence by Congress with Slavery, as it exists the District of Columbia, would be a violation which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the Na

This section defines the position of the Par ts on the Question of Slavery, in full. No other part of the platform limits or qualifies it. It is plainly and thoroughly Pro-Slavery, the South securing in it all that it has ever demanded while not a single concession is made to th North. By it, the Party stands pledged-

1. To abide by and maintain the exis ing laws respecting the coastwise slave trade the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Act, and the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, with its re peal of the Missouri Compromise.

2. Against the right of Congress to deny the application of any Territory claiming admis son as a State into the Union, because its Con stitution tolerates Slavery.

3 Against the propriety of legislation by Congress upon the subject of Slavery "within the Territory of the United States."

4. Against interference by Congress with Slavery within the District of Columbia, " or the ground that it would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the Nationa

Thus on every issue, between Slavery an Freelom, between the Slave Interest and th Non-Slaveholding Interest, it commits itsel fally, unqualifiedly, emphatically, to Slavery and the Slave Power.

Its Northern adherents will try to shirk the responsibilities of such a position. They will "spit upon" the twelfth section, or say that it sist that it is not binding upon the individual ambers, any further than they may recognise it. we no quarter to such deception. Hold them a rigorous responsibility. Adhesion to a Party occupying such a position, voting for its candidates, participating in its Conventions giving it in any way aid or countenance, is ad ering to and abetting Slavery and the Slave Power, against Freedom, Free Labor, and Free

## KANSAS.

We have received the Lawrence (Kansas Hereld of Freedom of June 9th. The Legisla are was to meet on the 2d of July. The Her ald calls it "the Missouri-Kansas Legislature.

gislature of Kansas is to meet on the 2d o y, at Pawnee, in this Territory. They have ordered to assemble at that place by the mor. It is asserted, and no doubt truly at immediately after meeting they will ad In to somewhere else-probably in Missouri is also said, that first among their acts wi one establishing Slavery in Kansas; and ct, one declaring it a penal offence to say of hing tending to bring that divine insti into reproach. No doubt this is their are at perfect liberty, so far as we ar d, to go to the wildest excess in al We do not in the remotest derecognise the slightest vestige of right in m to make laws for us. We regard them as ed of alien enemies, encamped in our against the interests of two thirds of inhabitants of the Territory; and Tainst the outrages they may attempt to per

We fear they will look in vain to the Federa a it and its sympathizers are disposed to ex is such as vultures give to lambs. The nds of Freedom in Kansas must look alone the power of numerical strength at the balthox, and the physical and moral power to

We notice that E. C. K. Garvey & Co. were commence the publication of a weekly Free newspaper in Topeka, on the first of July The Herald says that the grape grows in ev part of the Territory, and appears indigeus to the soil, and that the quality is said to pears to be the favorite one for vineyards side of the numerous bluffs in Kan s could be appropriated to no better use than growing of this delicious fruit.'

We find in the New York Eveniny Post a cription of a piece of submarine telegraph ble, manufactured by Messrs. W. Kuper &

ttains six communicating copper wiresper, of all metals, having the greatest capat conducting the electric current. Each nicating wire is regularly and perfectly in gutta percha, making it when thus bout one-quarter of an inch in diamehe six insulated wires are then placed in ar form, around a tarred hempen cord, ame material; after which, strands, tarred hemp, are bound firmly the whole, and afterwards strong iron about the same diameter as the comng wires when insulated, are wound and the cable is completed. It delphia. ble of this description which the Trans-Submarine Telegraph Company pro lay down, to bring the eastern and westnents into telegraphic intercourse. ent an exclusive privilege, for one years, of the right to establish teleommunication across Greenland, Ice-, and the Faroe Islands, as it had not been hown satisfactorily that it was practicable to

aken, and the work prosecuted to secure a sucessful termination by the early part of 1858. In connection with the Transatlantic Company, though possessing a separate and distinct organization, is the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, engaged in constructing a line of telegraph from St. Johns across to Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawence and Cape Breton, to connect with the Novia Scotia and State of Maine lines to New York. This company confidently expect to have their line completed and in working order

n August next. The submarine cable, seventy miles in length. and containing three communicating wires to be laid down in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was hipped from London last month. The two ompanies have entered into a contract to conthe liberation of the slave. The consignee of the vessel, Mr. Mason, a magistrate and a memect with each other at St. Johns, Newfoundand, and to act in concert for fifty years. Jpon the completion of the Transatlantic line, he Newfoundland company propose to lay lown across the Gulf of St. Lawrence another able like the one they are now about laying lown, and thus make the capacity of their line qual to that of the Transatlantic

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR .- A young | slave, bore him off in triumph. nan and woman, with a prussic acid vial lying ear them, were found sitting side by side at the door of his father, at Brooklyn, one morning last week. Letters found upon them proved that they had been lovers, after some fashon. The young man was buried by his kinlred, and the unknown young woman was renoved by the police. Her remains were subequently taken charge of by some kind-hearted hristian ladies, who wept over her and strewed lowers upon her coffin; and a minister of the lospel not only performed her funeral cerenonies, but preached an impressive sermon, in which he said he thought that "it were better o smooth over and cover up faults than to nagnify them," though he believed the act of elf-murder alone was hers. It proved, however, that she was a well-known woman of inamous life, and that the young man was her paramour. The Commercial Advertiser conludes a review of the whole affair, with these ust remarks: abducting one of her crew.

"If good and peaceable men, and pure and irtuous women, who have waited patiently heir appointed days upon the earth, fulfilling heir personal and social obligations, are to ass unnoticed to their graves, and bullies and rostitutes and self-murderers are to be honor d in their death, virtue and morality and reliin their treath, was dreadfully disconcerted trict of Columbia, was dreadfully disconcerted and vice and lewdness and infidelity be enthron

The passion for startling effects appears power to establish Slavery here. We believe the mainspring of these unseemly exhibiions, and ministers of the Gospel appear to be among the special victims of this passion.

EARTHQUAKE AT BALTIMORE.—The Ameri-

At about 18 minutes past 12 o'clock, Thurs- as a last resort are driven to the pursuit of demorning, our citizens were aroused from fects in its form and provisions as a means of ir slumbers by and apparent explosion and ambling noise. Anxious inquiry was made n the morning, but it was ascertained that the owder mills were all in good order, and that he shaking of the earth had proceeded from ley has dheided that Municipal Judges and an explosion in a mightier magazine than those Justices of the Peace have no jurisdiction for onstructed by human agency.
At York, Pa., the shock was truly startling,

using the whole population, and creating such excitement that but few were willing to ree again for the night. The shock and Court. ambling noise that followed it, causing a shaing of furniture and rattling of windows, is said to have lasted full twenty seconds at York. In all sections of the city the sensation

distinct and unmistakably appalling. The night was excessively warm, and the atnosphere thick and murky. Many persons were still about the streets, whilst others were itting up, unable to sleep. By these and the watchmen the shock was believed at once to be that of an earthquake, as it seemed to have a stronger and deeper hold on the earth than could have been produced from the explosion

On Madison avenue and at Mount Vernon Place, the shock is represented to have been very severe, instantly rousing the soundest deepers, and apparently jarring the houses to still trundled over the land? It is twenty years their very foundations. On Fell's Point the or more since we saw them in the Atlantic ribration was also very sharp, and in some inances the people ran into the streets in their ight clothing, whilst glasses are said to have en broken in some of the windows. Persons n boats and steamers coming up the bay and iver felt the shock distinctly, and the surroundig water was not only greatly agitated, but he fish even jumped up in the water, apparent-

ly frightened out of their element. The plaster on the ceilings of some dwellings

Watson street was almost entirely knocked We learn from a gentleman residing on the Hillen road, about six miles from the city, that he shock was felt there with great severity oringing everybody out, the impression pre vailing that there had been an awful explosion of some description in the city, many persons saddling their horses and coming to town to learn the extent of the supposed catastrophe. At Washington City, Philadelphia, and New York, the phenomena was not observed, nor have we heard of it from any more distant

PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG.-This world-renowned invention is justly entitled to all the praise that has been bestowed upon it. The history of the invention, like that of many for a compromise with Slavery to have passed of the most important scientific inventions, is and strongly denounce the Nebraska Kansas somewhat remarkable and interesting. Dr. Palmer, the inventor, lost one of his own legs at the early age of eleven years. For several years he plodded about upon the clumsy crutch. Finally, he raised a sufficient amount of money to enable him to reach New York city. He there purchased the best artificial leg that could be obtained. After testing it thoroughly, he was quite dissatisfied with its operation. Being an inventive genius, he requested one of his brothers to bring him a section of a willow standing upon his father's farm. Upon this he went to work with his jack-knife, and "shave. From this small beginning has resulted the celebrated "Palmer Leg." In 1851, Dr. Palmer sailed for London, to compete with European inventors at the Great Exhibition. He was received with enthusiasm by the London surgeons, invited to all the colleges and hospitals, and introduced as a conspicuous guest at a conversazione of four hundred surgeons, in York, had arrived in Acapulco. It is destined the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He received the award of the Great Prize Medal, over thirty competitors, from all parts of Europe. The crowning excellences of Palmer's Leg are exquisite anatomical beauty. in Philadelphia platforms. The New Orleans Bulletin, Whig Know Nothing, says: giving it the appearance of the natural limb, so completely, that, in the language of the London Times, it is rivalled only by the mechanism of Nature, and a lady may wear silk hose and slippers, without betraying the loss she has susdelphia. It is impossible to make it a Nationtained. Then, its perfect combination of lightness and strength, its naturalness of action. and great durability, place it as foremost from the free States, excepting New York, hav-ing previously seceded. Abandon then the idea among the humane inventions of the age. of a National organization—the idea is chimer Dr. Palmer publishes annually a descriptive pamphlet, which is sent gratis wherever it is desired. The American Central Office is in Phila-

He has now three establishments in success ful operation in the United States, and one in London. To the unfortunate, such an invention must be a priceless boon; and we cannot but May and June, arrived at Independence on the feel it a duty, as a pleasure, to endeavor to 29th of June. The mail party reports the Inmust be a priceless boon; and we cannot but spread its acknowledged merits far and wide.

smit electricity sufficient for telegraphic woods, a Democrat, has been elected Mayor woods, a Democrat, has been elected Mayor

A SLAVE LIBERATED ON ENGLISH SOIL.-SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The brig Young America, Captain Rodgers, of Arrival of the Baltic - Quiet at Sebastopol - Move-ments in the Sea of Azoff. Baltimore, recently arrived at Savanna la Mar, Jamaica, having on board a slave steward, The United States mail steamship Baltic,

named Anderson, who said he belonged to a Captain Comstock, arrived at 12 o'clock last Mr. Robinson. On arriving in port, the Capnight, in 11 days and 11 hours from Liverpool, tain, it is said, knowing that if the slave landed aving left that port at 1 P. M. of Saturday, 16th instant.

The Baltic made the passage out to Liver- ers (of whom 20 are officers) and 73 pieces of cappon." on British soil he would become free, took great pains to keep him on board, and to prevent ommunication with any one on shore. A let-The United States mail steamer Arago, from

ter, however, says that, by some means, the

report got wind, and the inhabitants became

ribly excited. The magistrates considered

the duty of the customs officers to demand

ber of Assembly, is reported to have said that

the people had better look sharp what they

were doing, or they might cause another Grey-

town scene. The people took the matter into

their own hands, manned their canoes, and

made for the brigantine. Five stalwart negroes

first boarded her by main force, and seizing the

The only magistrate who took any activ

part in the affair was Mr. Justice R. F. Thom-

as, who at the beach received the liberated

man with these words: "Are you a free man

and at liberty, having landed on British soil."

ritory. He was thereupon declared to be free,

The United States Consul at Kingston has

laid the facts before the Governor of Jamaica,

and demanded the punishment of the negroes

for forcibly boarding an American vessel, and

We have read an anecdote, credited to the

that some one who had declared the power to

exist in Congress to abolish Slavery in the Dis-

sarily include the power either to require or per-

The prohibitory liquor law encounters a por

vice. At Augusta, Maine, Chief Justice Shep-

tion of the law, which can only be done by in-

We regret to learn that Welland county,

On the 16th ultimo, the Lafayette (Indiana)

Courier contained an advertisement of the ex

hibition of the original paintings, by Dubuff, of

Adam and Eve, the Temptation and Expulsion.

Can they be the genuine works that are thus

still trundled over the land? It is twenty years

LAND WARRANTS .- The number of land war

The American or Know Nothing party

Georgia have adopted the "Georgia platform."

and nominated Hon. Garrett Andrews for Gov-

We have favorable accounts of the agricultu

ral interest in almost every region of this coun-

PO (TICAL MATTERS.

State Convention assembled at Burlington o

Vermont.-The Vermont Free Soil or Fusio

Wednesday, when the State ticket of last year

was unanimously re-nominated, as follows: For

Governor, Stephen Royce; Lieut. Governor

resolutions adopted by the Convention commend

the secession of the Northern delegates from

the Philadelphia Convention, declare the time

act. The Prohibitory Liquor law was also

Judicial Election in New Orleans.-An ele

tion was held in Louisiana, on Monday last, for

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that

candidate, and John K. Elgee the candidate of

the anti-Know Nothings. A telegraphic des-

patch from New Orleans states that the latter

received in that city a majority of nearly twelve

hundred votes. The vote was, for Elgee 3,415,

for Merrick 2,237. This exhibits a considerable

change in public sentiment there, produced i

doubt by the proceedings of the late National Council on the Catholic question.

Mexico. Colonel Wheat, of Cuban memory, had passed through Aspinwall, en route to Aca-

pulco, to assume a General's commission, al ready signed for him by Alvarez. His staf

had been duly appointed, and only awaited the

arrival of their commander. A printing press

from the house of Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New

for the propagation of liberal principles, an

was received with all the honors, and then duly

The Louisiana Know Nothings put no faith

"The time has arrived when mystery and

free, open, and independent, profession will be demanded. The sooner it is made, the better. We care nothing for a Platform from Phila-

al one, for those who make it do not represen

ical and utterly impracticable. Let the Know Nothings of Louisiana be satisfied with their

State organization, with an open profession of

faith that every American citizen can subscribe

to, and they can beat the Democratic ticket;

FROM SALT LAKE-The Salt Lake mails for

dians as numerous around the Black Hills, and

that they were much alarmed on account of

the Order of the entire Union, the de

acealment will not be longer tolerated, and a

commended.

baptized.

Roland Stetder; Treasurer, M. Bates. The

try. We are just at the crisis, however,

are entirely destroyed.

selling at \$110 (@ \$114.

mit the practice of such a crime.

and set at liberty.

ey continued easy. Continental exchanges again showed more firmness. Bullion decreased £25,000. Liverpool freights to United States unchanged. Consols closed 911 ex-dividend. Strachan, Paul, & Co., London Bankers, and Halford & Co., Navy Agents, London, have reaction in Liverpool. Breadstuffs were dull. at a considerable decline. Weather magnifi-

or a slave?" "I am a slave," was the reply. 'Then," said Mr. T., "in the name of her Maj-By this arrival, we have some information esty the Queen, I now declare that you are free respecting the Allied successes before Sebastopol, but as letters lag ten days behind the telegraphic dispatches, we know nothing beyond When the case was fully investigated, it was the words published by Government. shown by the slave's statement that the captain these, it would appear that the fight for the never ill-treated him; that he was a slave; that Mamelon was obstinate—not fewer than 5,000 men being put hors de combat—and the success his master was living in Baltimore, and that was complete, 62 guns having fallen into the the papers produced, viz: "the manumission" hands of the French. An important element cures water, but the position is described, or free paper, and "protection ticket," were in the victory is, that the French, from their obtained from a man named Nettles, which new position, can reach the ships in the harbor. name he assumed in order to reach British terof Sebastopol.

Copious details are at hand of the attack on Kertsch; also, telegraphic announcements of posed to have crossed the Kouban. This re further successes in the Sea of Azoff, where the fleets attacked and destroyed the stores at Taganrog, Marioupol, and Genitchi. Accounts of these last exploits are yet rather meager. A boat expedition, to be conveyed in steamers to the shallow water, is fitting out in all haste at Portsmouth, destination supposed to be Pere-kop. On the Tchernaya, and in the Baltic, we have no new movements. The Russians are New York Express, wherein it is represented stated (but doubtfully) to have evacuated the whole of their Circassian territory. Duke Constantine is appointed Regent of Russia in the event of Alexander's decease.

We have interesting news of the Empress of

when asked by his triumphant opponent if it France. did not necessarily follow that it had also the

THE RECENT SUCCESSES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL that the power to punish theft does not neces-In order to form a correct notion of the one rations of the Allies on the 7th of June, against the Russian works at Sebastopol, it is desirable to refer to a description of these works. Every one is aware that the ground before Sebastope erful opposition in every State, and its enemies is intersected with ravines descending to the sea-these ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works and the principal batteries of the besiegescape from its penalties. In pointing these out ing armies are erected. The ravine furthest to for amendment, they will render valuable serthe northeast, and on the extreme right of the Allied position, in front of what is now called the Inkerman attack, is that descending to the Careening Harbor. It was at one time intended by the Allies to take possession of the whole punishing liquor sellers under the second secof the north ridge, down to the Careening Harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravine with great determination, and established two works dictment and trial by jury in the Supreme on the lower slope of it-one at 800 yards and the other at 400 yards from the second parallel. These redoubts have probably ere this fallen into the hands of the Allies, for General Pelis-Canada West, was visited on the 24th and 25th sier's dispatch of the 9th of June says: "The away all the bridges on the Welland and Osshore of the Careening Bay." This is an important position, commanding the ships in port, wego creeks, and destroyed eight or ten milland almost intercepting the entrance to the dams. The crops of oats and corn on the flats

The next ridge is that on which the Malakoff tower stands, and opposite to it, at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Victoria redoubt has been erected by the Allies. The Victoria attack, carried on by the French, is directed from this point against the tower and adjoining works. Descending nearer to the tower, and about five hundred yards in front of it, is the Mamelon, which is described as commanding the tower itself. The conquest and occupation of this hill by the French is the result of the con-

test of June 7. The Malakoff tower itself, being one of the few works in masonry on the land side of Serants issued up to the last of June, was 7.551: bastopol, was long since reduced to ruins; but applications allowed, 11,084. Warrants are it is now enclosed by a very high semicircular parapet of earth, pierced with twelve embrasure? and surrounded by a ditch. From the tower to the Careening Bay there runs a long line of parapet, broken at a half-way by a battery of and forming a line across the bay from shore sixteen guns on two faces, and thus flanking the curtain between this point and the tower. Another battery of twelve guns on the hill above Careening Bay is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the set.
We apprehend that the works taken on the 7th June are outside this line. The Redan is sec-arated from the Malakoff tower by what 's termed the Middle Ravine, and stands upon the ridge between the Woronzoff Ravine and this Middle Ravine. On this ridge stands the Allied Crown Battery, fronting the apex of the Redan, which was further defened by an abattis, and by a strong party of riflemen lodged in a stone quarry in front of the work, and which quarry

was carried by the British on the 7th of June. Sebastopol, it is to be remembered, is not a fortress, but a town defended by a chain of forts and field fortifications. From this description, to subscribe \$80,000 toward publishing, in this it will be noticed that the several attacks of the besieging armies are advancing pari passu on parallel lines, and that the recent operations of the French and English, although distinct, as sist each other, and are essential to the success raised, provided he has charge of the newspaof the common enterprise-the plan of the Allica being to enclose the Russian line of fortifications within another line which shall gradually State. E. T. Merrick was the Know Nothing advance until the besieged are driven into the

We now proceed to give the official accounts of these operations.

Gen. Pellissier's first dispatches are quit

"June 6, 10 P. M .- To-day, with our Allies we opened fire against the external works, and

to-morrow, please God, we will take them !" "June 7, 11 P. M .- At half past 6 our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterward the smallest item of current information. These our eagles floated over the Mamelon Vert, and over the two redoubts of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken four hundred prisoners. Our legions occupy the conquered works. On their side our Allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established them selves there. All the troops showed the mos

admirable devotion and intrepidity.' "June 8 .- Last evening we took possessi of sixty-two guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss. which has not been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might have been expected from so great a result.

"June 9.—The situation is the same as yes terday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so-called battery of the 2d of May; they have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Careening Bay The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery Bay, where our large mortars can reach We are watching them attentively.' Lord Raglan's dispatch we have already re eived, nia Halifax, as follows:

"Before Sebastopol, June 7.—The formidable fire yesterday was kept up to day with the greatest spirit, and soon after 6 o'clock this evening the French attacked and carried the white work and the Mamelon. The whole operation was most brilliant. Great gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known." His next dispatch was as follows:

"June 8 .- The success of last night was very complete, and the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken of.
The French succeeded in securing the works of the Mamelon and those on its right, called the movements of the United States troops, and the 'Ouvrages blancs,' and in those they took

that Lord Raglan omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all. General Pellissier's dispatch informs us that his English allies carried the rifle works the quarry.

Pellissier's latest dispatches are: "June 10, 111 P. M.—The combat of the 7th was more advantageous for us than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prison-

ourselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their New York, arrived at Cowes on Friday mornof discount from 4 per cent., at which it had are preparing new batteries. Pellissier."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOERS

Continued casy. Continued casy.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs to St. Peters burgh, evening of the 8th of June: After two days of heavy bombardment, thre French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7 at o'clock last evening, and occupied redoubts Kamtschatka, Selenghinsk, and Volhynia, and failed, the former in half a million sterling. In a battery between Selenghinsk and bastion No. trade generally, a more cautious feeling ap. 1. Our troops retook the Kamtschatka redoubt, pears to have succeeded the spirit of specula- but the French poured in fresh reserves and tion, although nothing of an adverse nature has took it once more. We finally remained mas-occurred. Liverpool cotton market has been ters of that battery, the French holding a lodgnot press their cotton for sale, prices were maintained and closed firm. Manchester market which I may state that the had been somewhat irregularly of had been somewhat irregularly affected by the ceeds ours. He has lost 2,500 men, and we well as 2 French cannon.

HEIGHTS OF THE TCHERNAYA. The French lines are now so far advanced that the Allied cavalry water their horses in the Tchernaya, without molestation. The Russians do not show in force. They have constructed two batteries-one toward the bridge, and the other on one of the spurs running out from the ridge of Inkermann. On the allied side work has been constructed for the defence the bridge. Access to the river certainly se correspondence from the camp, as "more ad vantageous in a moral than strategical view." Telegraphic accounts state that the Russia

have already abandoned Anapa, and are supquires confirmation. FURTRER SUCCESSES AT TAGANROG, MARIOU POL AND GHEISK.

The British Admiralty make public the fol

"Captain Lyons, of the Miranda, and Car ain Sedaiges, (French.) report that the naval perations against Taganrog, Marioupol, and heisk, which took place on the 3d, 6th of June, have perfectly succeeded. The public buildings and numerous Government nagazines of provisions have been burned, and thus an immense loss of supplies has been inflicted on the enemy. The operations were conducted with great vigor and rapidity-th-Allies having only one man wounded, although opposed by 3,500 soldiers at Taganrog."

Details could not be received in England be fore the 18th or 19th of June.

An extensive boat expedition is being fitted out at Portsmouth, for service in the shallow waters of the Sea of Azoff. The Russians are bout to build a railroad through the Isthmus

Miss Nightingale is on her way to England, board the Cunard steamer Jurd. She i convalescent from her attack of fever, but is ommended to recruit her strength at hom

Admiral Boxer is dead. He is succeeded by dmiral Fremantle The Viceroy of Egypt is enrolling a force of

000 blacks in the Soudan. Correspondence gives account of the mi able state of Eupatoria. War and "allied oc-cupation" have despoiled the inhabitants of verything they possessed. For some time past, allowance of flour, given them by the British. Forty or fifty deaths from exhaustion and low fever take place daily, and around the town ground has been broken for cemeteris houses are mostly in ruins and the air

Seventeen hundred Turks have been sent to deneral Vivian, as the first instalment of the Turkish contingent with English officers. An Imperial manifesto, dated St. Petershor June 2, ordains that in case of the death of the present Emperor Alexander, the Grand Duke

onstantine shall be Regent during the minoriv of the Crown Prince-the Regency to conone desing the minority of the second son, should the eldest die. The Empress is to be guardian. Letters from Trebizonde, of May 23, mention

that the Russian General Bassilieff, with a numerous suite, had arrived at Tabriz, to notify o the Shah of Persia the accession of Alexander II, and to persuade the Shah to keep steady to his neutral policy. THE BALTIC-THE FLEET OFF CRONSTADE On the 8th of June, the English fleet, con-

sisting of sixteen line-of-battle ships, including three French, was anchored close to Cronstadt to shore. Admiral Dundas had gone in very close with the surveying steamer Merlin, and afterward with a boat, but was not molested by the Russians. All the ships in Cronstadt were dressed in their colors, from which it was inferred that the citizens were celebrating either a fete day or the visit of some distinguished Admiral Baynes's (English) squadron, nun

bering 15 sail, anchored in the Great Belt o the 13th inst.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. New York, June 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era: The liquor dealers are out with a circular appealing to their brethren, throughout the State,

city, a daily newspaper devoted to their interest. - has promised to subscribe \$20,000. whenever the sum first named shall have been per in question. He is one of the thousands of A few cases existed last year. It is character rich, ambitious vulgarians, who are now springing up all over the country, and who will, if we don't look out for them, get a controlling influence in the State and National Legislatures. One of the strangest things in this city is the

extreme difficulty with which many people become acquainted with the most ordinary items of intelligence. In spite of the multitude of newspapers printed here, there are thousands whose minds it is impossible to impregnate with are mostly foreigners, unable to read English, or any other language, probably, as there are newspapers here in all the leading European tongues. One of the most remarkable illustrations of this fact is just now exhibited in a huge list, placarded on the walls of the Post Office, of unpaid letters deposited in the office, and there remaining since the prepayment act went into force. The Post Office authorities made extraordinary efforts to have the fact of this change taking place universally known, and the news papers, in each language, seconded their efforts by repeated cautions. Yet, in spite of all this, there were deposited, between the 9th and 20th of the present month, twelve or fifteen hundred

unpaid letters; that is, above one hundred daily.

The investigation by the fire-marshal, in regard to a fire occurring last week in a pyro-technic establishment in Maiden lane, where Mr. Philip Jeanneret lost his life, resulted in establishing, beyond all doubt, the fact, that certain species of fireworks are liable to spontaneous combustion. Several fires, before occurring in stores of this nature, were suspected of originating from that cause; but no steps were taken to prevent the continued practice of the storage of very large quantities within the business districts of the city. Hereafter, it is probable that a regulation will be adopted, obliging the dealers in fireworks to sell by sample, and to keep their stocks at a place where life and property will be less endangered.

The city papers record, among the ephemera of "local intelligence," the decease of a hero. This was not a General of the Allied armies, fall ing at the head of his division, in a charge upon the Russian works; nor was it a Muscovice trumpeter, sounding his born on the parawere desirous of peace. They propose to give up the murderers of the mail post last fall.

Much excitement existed at Salt Lake, as well as Independence, on account of the alleged killed and wounded."

Vice trumpeter, sounding his horn on the parapet of an English parallel, and tumbling, riddled with musket balls, into a ditch, as the cost of his temerity. The hero in this case was a killed and wounded."

A very interesting occasion is presented to the lovers of miniature humanity while in process of education, to visit the exhibition of the public schools of this city, which takes place in Niblo's Saloon, on Friday, the 29th instant. All the primary and ward schools of the city are to participate in the affair, which will ex tend throughout the day and evening. Beside the usual exercises of reading, reciting, declamation, singing, &c., there will be fine displays of penmanship, by the boys and girls, and nee-dlework, embroidery. &c., by the females. Prizes are to be awarded by the Board of Education, for the best efforts presented in each particular department. Although there are

uch multitudes of ragged, dirty, idle children in New York, who are educating themselves for a grand crop of thieves, vagabonds, drunkards. and murderers-the latter class, however, being almost certain to occupy, involuntarily, an elevated position in society, at the hour of deaththe city is really in the enjoyment of an excellent school system.

Those street-walking young ladies who were

ately sent, under the orders of Fernando Wood. Esquire," to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, have occasioned a little diversion have taken 275 men and 7 officers prisoners, as from the usually quiet character of that estab ishment. Not liking the quality of the viands set before them, which they thought were fit only for such ordinary persons as the governors and matrons, they fell en masse upon the culinary department, and swept everything "by the board." Tables were upset, crockery demolished, the offensive edibles promiscuously scattered, and such a jumble of affairs introduced, as it will take a week to re-arrange. Several attempts to defend the kitchen were vigorously repulsed by the indomitable girls, who, howevr, finally, were vanquished by the masculine uxiliaries of the defeated cooks and matrons. The girls say their bread was mouldy; and some city editors, apparently well acquainted with affairs on Blackwell's Island, give credence

to the assertion. THE SCULPTOR, POWERS .- An extract from Florence letter published in the National In-

telligencer says: "As you requested, I asked Mr. Powers when e thought of visiting his native land, in accordance with the wish expressed by Congress. do not think he has yet been officially advised of the appropriation by which he has been honored. Through the public papers and private correspondence only, I believe, has he yet re-ceived information of the wishes of the Nation-Legislature. However, I hope Mr. Powers will not stand on ceremony, nor do I think he will. He has been for some time preparing to go home," and you may look out for him some ime next fall. He has almost finished his great statue of America, which will immediatebe shipped for New York; but he will re nain here until he gets his statue of Webster ordered by the city of Boston, ready for the bronze foundry. When the work is so far achieved, he will set out for America."

MAINE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .-The State Temperance Convention commenced ts session at Bangor, June 26th. Hon. George Downes, of Calais, was chosen Chairman, and Mayor Haywood, of this city, permanent Presdent, with six Vice Presidents.

Resolutions were adopted, asserting that experience demonstrates the value and necessity of the prohibitory liquor law; denouncing the opposition of a venal party press; congratulaing the people that the politicians who assemoled at the Democratic State Convention have at last thrown off the mask, and arrayed themselves in opposition to the law; declaring that the riot at Portland was instigated by unprincipled politicians, for party purposes; and commending Governor Morrill as a worthy chief

Both Governor Morrill and Neal Dow were xpected, but were not present—the latter was kept away by serious illness. The Convention was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Peck and Mr. Walton, of Portland, Hon. Mr. Downes, Hon. J. S. K. Haywood, and others. Mr. Peck gave an account of the Portland riot this evening.

THE DEMOCRATS OF MAINE held their State Convention last week, and nominated Samuel Wells for Governor. Mr. Parris, their candidate of last year, declined a renomination. The Convention, according to the Portland Advertiser, encountered some difficulty in passing a resolution endorsing the present Administra tion for its adhesion to the ancient landmarks of the Democratic party. To this resolution the chairman of the Committee dissented, as mplying an endorsement of the Missouri com omise. After several speeches had been nade, an amendment was adopted, as follows "It being understood that this resolution is expressive of no opinion upon the repeal of the

Mexico.-The steamer Orizaba arrived a New Orleans on the 26th ultimo, with city o Mexico dates to the 19th. Santa Anna had re turned to the capital, and the Government pa pers published accounts of the defeat of several small parties of revolutionists. Alvarez had defeated the Government troops

near Mexalto, with a loss of 500 men in killed and wounded. General Alvarez had also, i conjunction with General Comefort, taken Sc nora; and the united forces of the two generals were investing Morelia.

Communication between Monterey and San Louis Potosi was prohibited by the Govern ment, and all the troops that could be spared were ordered to Nueva Leon, to attempt the re

capture of Monterey.

General Woll had defended Matamoras to the last. His force consisted only of 600 men.

THE PLAGUE.—The plague said to exist in New York turns out to be some half dozen cases of an eruptive disease called pustule maligne. ized by the appearance of a pimple, rapidly in creasing in size to that of an ordinary boil, with symptoms resembling those of a carbuncle, great fever, and very severe constitutional disturb ance. One or two of the cases have recovered but they have generally been fatal in a few days. The disease is not a new one, though infrequent there; it is not of a contagious char-

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The paten elastic horse-shoe has received the unqualified approbation of veterinary surgeons, horse-ownfoot diseases of horses, viz: corns, sore heels, quarter-cracks, &c., it is no doubt almost invaluable. It has been thoroughly tested in this MAINE WHIG CONVENTION .- The straight-out

Whice held a State Convention, at Portland, or the 28th, and nominated Isaac Reed, of Waldoborough, for Governor. The meeting was large and harmonious. Resolutions were passed de-cidedly anti-Nebraska, anti-Know Nothing, and opposed to the present liquor law, although favoring stringent laws regulating traffic in inoxicating drinks.

libel on honest legislation, and, as far as prac-

Connecticut is free from debt, and owns some \$400,000 of bank stock, independent of its School Fund of \$2,000,000. The Comptroller estimates the receipts in the treasury for the

The American Agriculturist gives an account in the United States and Canada, of a fraudulent article manufactured in this country, and sold to farmers as Chilian guano. | COLUMBUS WATER CURE AND MEDI-

WHO WANTS A CHEAP DOCUMENT!

We are from time to time requested to publish certain important documents or items, neessary for reference in the advocacy of our Cause. It has occurred to us that this want might in part be met by the volume of Fates for the People issued two years ago. Owing to riety and adaptation to general readers, but forunately it became the repository of a large mount of documentary matter of permanent mportance, especially to writers and speakers the Anti-Slavery Movement. We have on hand a large number of complete

olumes, which will be sent to any person ordering them, for twenty-five cents, free of post-From the following table of contents, any

reader may judge whether the work is desirable to him or not. 1. Ancient and Modern Politicians, by Wil-

2. First Introduction of the Nebraska Territorial Bill, 1853.

3. Movements in the South on Slavery, prior to the Declaration of Independence, from the American Archives.
4. Extracts from General Washington's Wri-

ngs in Relation to Slavery.
5. Dr. Franklin on Slavery—full extracts om his works.
6. Fast and Loose, Russia and the Union Butter, Western, in kegs . . Butter, Roll . . . . . .

Wages on the Rise-Contributions by Dr. Wm. Cheese - - - - - - -7. Southern Sentiment, by a Southern Wo-

8. Democratic Platform, adopted at Baltimore, July 1, 1852. 9. Whig Platform, adopted at Baltimore une 8, 1852. 10. Free Democratic Platform, adopted at

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1852.
11. Jefferson's Minutes of Debate in 1776, on the Declaration of Independence—Original Draft, &c. 12. Jefferson's Minutes of Debate on the Aricles of Confederation-all of both debates re-

ating to Slavery. 13. The Mauvaises Terres of Nebraska, by 14. The Issue, by Dr. Wm. Elder.

15. Extracts from the Madison Papers.

16. Elliot's Debates on Virginia-State Con

ention on the Federal Constitution—Extracts. Hay . . . . . . 17. Do. in the North Carolina Convention on Hops . . . . 18. The Slave Trade, and Slavery in the British Colonies, &c.—Dr. Wm. Elder. 19. The Minister Hunting the Slave—Henry

ard Beecher. 20. New York Bible Society and its Preachr—Relations to Slavery.

21. Elliot's Debates in the Pennsylvania Lard, in barrels onvention on the Federal Constitution-Ex-

22. Debates in the South Carolina Convenon on the Federal Constitution. 23. Extracts from Jefferson's Notes on Vir 24. Extracts from Jefferson's Plan of a Con-

titution for Virginia.

25. Extracts from Jefferson's Correspond-26. Examination of the Fugitive from Ser ce Clause of the Federal Constitution. 27. Extracts from Jefferson's Correspond nce-concluded. These extracts furnish the nost complete views of Jefferson's Opinions on

lavery, ever published separately. 28. Exciting Debates in Congress, 1790om Annals of Congress. 29. Do. in Congress in 1793-from do. 30. Tucker's State of Slavery in Virginia.

31. Examination of the Mosaic Laws of Se vitude, by William Jay. 32. The Paramount Question. Nebraska.

34. Modern Parable of the Prodigal Son. 35. Clause in the Nebraska Bill relating t liens-Remarks of Mr. Chase. 36. Native Americanism and the So-called

Democracy.
37. Address of the Independent Democrats n Congress to the People of the United States, on the Nebraska-Kansas Bill. 38. Copious Extracts from the Great Debate

Emancipation, in the Legislature of Virgin a. in 1832 39. Southern Democracy.

40. Southern Ideas about Property. 41. Ohio and the Nebraska Bill-Conduct Legislature. 42. Domestic Institutions of Cuba-Interver on Demanded.

43. Conquest of Cuba-The First Dem 44. The Test Vote in the House on the Ne braska-Kansas Bill. 45. The Duty of Northern Men—The Hou

for Union Come. 46. Remarks on the Remark of Edward Ev erett, that no Material Interest is at Stake.

47. Parties and Slavery. 48. Shall there be a Party of Freedom? 49. The Difference-Two Millions and Fif-

teen Millions. 50. The Programme of a Party of Freedom in power. 51. An Argument with the New York Trib

une on the Old Policy. 52. The Movements of our Home Popula tion-the only article of the kind ever published. 53. Speculations of Southern Politicians con cerning the Union.

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notice, in the shape of a CATHARTIC PILL, from the Laboratory of that world-renowned Chemist, Docto

the farthest perfection of which it is capable. Instead employing drags in its composition, as we have always hought the necessary and only way, he has with ea uployed, and combined them alone in their purity to gether. The composition is then mixed and rolled b wrapped in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly content rith sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Not vithstanding all this labored perfection, they are offered ble the department, we think this may be safely characterized as the consummation of Art in its line.

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Royal Smyth, of Boston, writes that, by the use of ingle bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, he was cured of a deep-scated cold and vioent cough, accompanied with night sweats and vomiting with severe pain in the side, loss of appetite, &c. His physician could not relieve him, and a friend induced him to try the Balsam. He began to improve immediate y, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. Surely, such a remedy is worthy a trial. Be sure it is signed I. BUTTS.

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free or slave State. Her very existence is a ble of diseases known to American physicians. It had for years attracted the closesr attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet, up to the was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished, without even a hope of relief; and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. McLane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the LIVER PILLS feel confident that they offer a torsedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tried TP Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLanel

celebrated Liver Piliz, and take none cise. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores

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> Coffee, Java . . . . . NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, July 3, 1855. Flour, State brands - - - \$8.62 @ 0.00 Flour, State brands, extra . . Flour, Western - - - 8.50 (a) 9.12 Flour, Southern - - - 10.25 (a) 10.87 Rye Flour - - - - 8.50 (a) 0.00 Wheat, white - - - - 2.52 (a) 0.00 Wheat, red - - - - - -Corn, white - - - - - -Corn, yellow -1.00 @ 1.02 - 1.55 (a) 0.00 Oats - - - Clover Seed -61 (a) 63 6.12 (a) 6.50 Timothy Seed -931 6 1.061 71 @ 61 @ 91 @ Bacon, Hams . Pork, Mess - . Pork, Prime -16.50 Beef · · · · Lard, in barrels 10.25 (@12.50 10½@ 11 @ Butter, Western -Butter, State . . . Coffee, Rio - -Coffee, Java - - - Wool, Unwashed - -Wool, Washed . . . Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, fine . Iron, Scotch, Pig . . me, Rockland · · · · 1.75 @ 0.00 me, common - - - - 85 (at 0.00

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The Company have not yet decided definiteit which of the two routes to adopt, but await results made. As soon as the route made. As soon as the route made are all mere fabrications. The empty made been determined, immediate steps, became determined, immediate steps, became magnitude of the enterprise, will be made and the content of the elected mayor of Norfolk, Virginia, by a majority of 74 over well as Independence, on account of the alleged his Know Nothing oppenent. A month before, do not knine of the subcovery of gold mines in the vicinity of the sure of the alleged his Know Nothing oppenent. A month before, do not knine on the case was a humble Irishman, of the name of Thomas Magnitude of the know Nothing oppenent. A month before, do not knine on the commence in sate that the British loss was 11 officers killed, namely: Col. Shearman; how there are contained that he came to his death from severing to restrict the province of the alleged his Know Nothing oppenent. A month before, do not knine of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines are the success of pold mines in the vicinity of the success of pold mines in the vi

THE COMPROMISE.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, which takes strong ground for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. "Not only must the Missouri Compromin be restored, but, until restored, Kansas should never be admitted into the Union, either as a

Harrison (son of the late General Harrison) was unanimously nominated for the Presidency

coming year at \$198,871, and the expenditures

ticable, it must be ignored." A large meeting was lately held at Greencastle, Indiana, at which the Hon. J. Scott